The Pyongyang Times

No. 9 (148) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet Given in Honour of 20th Anniv. of Founding of K.P.A. Carried in "Akahata" and Pakistani Papers

Akahata, central organ of the Japan Communist Party, on February 19 carried a detailed summary of the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the banquet in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, under the blockletter headline "If U.S. imperialism launches aggression, it will surely be routed."

Referring to the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation moves and the question of the "Pueblo," the paper quoted the following part from the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The general situation in our country is very tense now.

"The U.S. imperialists are running wild to recover the heavy defeat they have suffered in their war of aggression in Viet Nam and are trying to extend the war to the whole area of Asia.

"The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings for the provocation of a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage.

"Of late, particularly, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are raising frenzied war clamours in connection with the incident of the seizure of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo.' They have brought large aggressive armed forces into South Korea and to the waters along the eastern coast of our country and assumed a war posture and openly clamoured that they would invade the northern half of the Republic.

"As for the intrusion of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon the sovereign state and a link in the chain of premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea.

"If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter by means of threat and blackmail by mobilising their armed forces, they will get nothing therefrom. If there is anything it will be only corpses and death.

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the retaliation of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war. The U.S. imperialists must fully be aware that if they aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, they will suffer a heavier defeat this time.

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism."

The paper also quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that "The Korean People's Army and the Korean people will continue to wage a stubborn struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, check and shatter the enemy's scheme for war provocation and safeguard peace in Korea and will accomplish the historic cause of unification of the fatherland without fail."

* * *

Pakistani papers dedicated extended coverage to the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, according to a report from Rawalpindi.

The Dawn on February 10 quoted the part of the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung: "As for the intrusion of the armed spy ship 'Pueblo' into our territorial waters, it is a gangster-like piratic act, a flagrant encroachment upon the sovereign state and a link in the chain of premeditated manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for unleashing a new war in Korea.

"If the U.S. imperialists continue to try to solve this matter by means of threat and blackmail by mobilizing their armed forces, they will get nothing therefrom. If there is anything it will be only corpses and death.

"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the retaliation of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war. The U.S. imperialists must fully be aware that if they aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, they will suffer a heavier defeat this time.

"All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism.

"All the officers and men of the People's Army, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should further heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive machinations and possible war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and firmly guard their posts in a mobilized posture at all times."

The paper also quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, "In compliance with the demands of modern warfare we should firmly arm our People's Army with modern weapons and combat and technical equipment and extensively develop military science and technique suitable to the actual conditions of our country."

Other Pakistani papers Reader and Evening Star dated February 9 and Morning News dated February 10 carried a detailed report on the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Artillerymen of the Korean People's Army are intent on their drill to make their military force as strong as a match for a hundred foes
Photo by Kim Jong Dok

Premier KIM IL SUNG Exchanges Telegrams with H.M.P. Mohideen

General Secretary of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association

Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram of greetings from H.M.P. Mohideen, General Secretary of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association, on behalf of the entire attendants of the mass rally celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army which was held under the sponsorship of the association. Premier Kim Il Sung sent a reply to this.

Follow the full texts of the telegrams:

Telegram to Premier KIM IL SUNG

The Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association extends, in the name of the 2,000 people who gathered here in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, five parliamentarians and leading personages who spoke at the rally, warmest greetings to you and takes this opportunity to wish you success in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Extending congratulations to you on the wise and correct leadership of you who have guided and led the People's Army from victory to victory in all struggles in the past 20 years, we who gathered here wish good health and a long life to you the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, in the indefatigable struggle for sweeping away the U.S. imperialists and achieving the unification of Korea.

Reply of Premier KIM IL SUNG

For the kind congratulations you extended to me in the name of the meeting organized by your association to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army I express my thanks to you, your association, personalities who spoke at the meeting and the participants in the meeting.

I wish your association greater successes in its struggle to strengthen friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and to oppose the American imperialists, the common enemy.

Consulate General Relations

Established Between D.P.R.K. and Pakistan

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan reached an agreement on January 14 on establishing the relations of consulate general between the two countries.

The establishment of the relations of consulate general between our country and Pakistan will help toward further developing the already-formed relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram from Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter in warm congratulation of the recent victories won by the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the latter's 50th birthday.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, replying the telegram sent by the latter in connection with the fact that the heroic Korean People's Army captured the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was conducting espionage activities after intruding deep into the territorial waters of our country.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, on the occasion of the national holiday of that country.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to Dawda Kwesi Jawara, Prime Minister of Gambia, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the independence of Gambia.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a telegram of greetings to Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Sultan of the State of Kuwait, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the independence of the State of Kuwait.

Technicolour Documentary

"Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Our Mother"

Mother Kang Ban Sok

Mother Kang Ban Sok hands over to Comrade Kim Il Sung the revolvers used by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, conveying his will: "...You must win the country's independence at all costs even if your bones are to be broken and your body torn to pieces."

Recently the Korean Documentary Film Studio has produced the technicolour documentary "Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Our Mother" showing the lofty life of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok and her immortal exploits.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was a helper and close comrade-in-arms to her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary, who had done all she could to help him in his revolutionary activities for the restoration of the fatherland; she was the mother who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into the outstanding and great Leader of the Korean nation, and a fine revolutionary who personally organised and guided the struggle for arousing the working women and the masses of people to the revolution for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

The creative staff of this film devoted all their energies to impressively representing the immortal achievements made by Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, her lofty revolutionary spirit and her beautiful and strong traits through historical data and reminiscences of those who grew up under her guidance.

The portrait of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok appears first on the screen. The working people from different parts of the country go to Mangyongdae as dear as the native place to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people. On July 31 last year our working people visited the grave of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok in a sunny place at the foot of a mountain and commemorated with a feeling of deep reverence the 35th anniversary of her passing away.

That day the people, recalling with the feeling of respect and reverence the brilliant revolutionary road traversed by her, firmly resolved to model after the ardent revolutionary spirit of the mother and her lofty traits and become revolutionary soldiers single-heartedly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung and went to Mangyongdae, a historic place.

From the house in Chilgol where the mother was born, the film traces the brilliant life of the mother.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was born on April 21, 1892 as the second daughter of Mr. Kang Don Wuk, ardent patriot and energetic, anti-Japanese educationist. She was educated in patriotism from her early years by her father and emulated the unyielding fighting spirit of Mr. Kang Jin Sok, her eldest brother who conducted a staunch independence movement at home and abroad.

The mother grew up in her house in Chilgol. When she attained her years of discretion, she helped her parents in arduous farming and, when she turned ten, undertook the kitchen work.

The scene then shifts to the thatched house of Mangyongdae, the historic place, where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, was born.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok moved to this house after she got married to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Here in the shabby thatched house-Mrs. Kang Ban Sok took the house-keeping entirely in her hands as the eldest daughter-in-law of the big revolutionary family of twelve and actively helped her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activities and educated her children with Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's examples of ardent patriotism.

While showing various places of Mangyongdae, a historic place, where Comrade Kim Il Sung nursed his grand aspiration in his childhood, the film introduces various stories of how Mrs. Kang Ban Sok put forth all her energies for bringing up Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The scene moves to the Bonghwa-ri, Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik engaged in the independence movement moved here in 1916 and came to the fore as an organiser and guider of the Korean independence movement, expanding the arena of struggle to a wider area. On March 23, 1917 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organised the "Korean National Association," the biggest anti-Japanese movement organisation and underground organisation in those days, and combined the political activity with the military one and unfolded more vehement revolutionary activities to achieve the independence of Korea by fulfilling the anti-imperialist and national tasks on the strength of the Korean people themselves.

Mother Kang Ban Sok helped with all enthusiasm her husband and his comrades-in-arms in their vigorous revolutionary activities.

When Japanese policemen came to search the house after the arrest of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in connection with the "case of the Korean National Association," she resisted them spitting in their faces out of hatred and shouting: "Go ahead, search as you like!" The oil painting showing this scene inspires the people with staunch revolutionary spirit.

Later, in Linkiang, Pataokou and Fusung of Northeast China, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, overcoming all difficulties, helped Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his revolutionary activities and rendered assistance to many revolutionaries as the mother of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who went to Northeast China, together with his parents, returned to the homeland to study at the age of 12 at the wish of his father. Upon hearing the news that his father was arrested again by the Japanese police, Comrade Kim Il Sung went on foot to the alien land, covering a long distance to see his mother at the young age of 14 with a heroic resolve. His arrival was a great enjoyment to mother. But the mother made him leave that very night for Linkiang, for the family in Pataokou was under the strict watch of the police.

This fact alone is enough to show the audience the lofty traits of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who educated her children in the staunch revolutionary spirit from their early days.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away, the mother, upholding the will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, carried forward the revolutionary cause left unfinished by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, with her young sons, in the alien land.

Seeing the oil painting "The mother handing the revolvers used by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik to the Premier," the spectators fall into deep thoughts.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung needed revolvers to get out of the encirclement of the enemy, the mother visited his comrades to get two revolvers. She carried the loaded revolvers with her to finish off the enemies in case they pounce upon her.

This makes the audience feel deeply the lofty spirit of sacrifice of the mother to readily give her life for helping in the revolutionary work of her son for the restoration of the fatherland.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok personally took an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

After the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok worked in the Women's Association organisation in Fusung. From 1928 the mother worked as the chairman of the Women's Association, waging a tireless struggle for organising and mobilising women in the revolutionary movement.

She visited not only the nearby villages but also the villages far from Fusung to arouse the women to the sacred struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The mother also participated in a secret organisation guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung and actively helped in the work of the "Saenal Children's Union" and the "Anti-Imperialist Youth Union." Even in the days when she lay in her sickbed, she always carried out on her own responsibility many difficult tasks assigned to her by the organisation.

Convinced of the restoration of the fatherland, amid the warm affection the mother showed for him surmounting all hardships, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces in our country, and guided the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby ushering in a new era of revolution, which brought about an epochal turn in the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea who sent Comrade Kim Il Sung onto the great road of the Korean revolution, passed away at the age of 41 on July 31, 1932, before seeing the brilliant restoration of the fatherland which she had aspired to so ardently.

The restoration of the fatherland and the happiness of the people which the mother devoted her whole life to and desired so ardently have been realised brilliantly by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working class movement, whom she gave birth to and brought up. And under his leadership, our people are living in a great era of victory and thriving under the prospering socialist system.

The film serves as a valuable textbook of life and struggle in thoroughly arming the entire people with the unitary ideology of the Party and revolutionising and *working-classising* them, who are powerfully raising the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge for socialist construction and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by the Leader.

Pak Hung Byong

Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

IN DEFENCE OF THE HEADQUARTERS

Han Ik Su

From Mt. Hungtou more than 2,000 metres above the sea-level one can overlook the Shuiling Peak and Mt. Sandenglang in the north and command a picturesque view of Mt. Potae and many other mountains and peaks, high and low, deep ravines and dense forests of Korea in the southeast.

The most attractive of them is sacred Mt. Baekdu soaring like a giant at the northern tip of the fatherland. The dense primeval forests of Mt. Sobaek, the Byoga-bong Peak and Chonga-bong Peak are within hailing distance.

It was early in the winter of 1936 that we came to Mt. Hungtou which, so near to the fatherland, was dearer to us.

At that time in areas around Heihsiatzukou and Mt. Hungtou there were many secret camps set up after Marshal Kim Il Sung came to the southwestern region of Mt. Baekdu.

Here was the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, where Marshal Kim Il Sung was. With these areas as the base, Marshal Kim Il Sung mapped out new plans of operations for the guerrilla units and personally organized and led the work of expanding the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the work of guiding the revolutionary organizations in the homeland as well.

Many political workers, changing their military uniform into the garb of a worker or peasant, were dispatched from here to different parts.

Thus, the base here in Mt. Baekdu became the heart of the Korean revolution in those days and the Korean revolution entered the stage of a great upsurge on the basis of the revolutionary lines and strategic lines laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Greatly upset by the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the area of Mt. Baekdu and the subsequent rapid growth of the revolutionary forces, the Japanese imperialists hurriedly held the so-called "Tumen talks" of the Governor-General of Korea and the Commander of the Kwantung Army in October 1936. Then they sought frantically to "stamp out" our revolutionary forces by concentrating their forces and "mopping up" the Headquarters where Marshal Kim Il Sung was—the brains and the General Staff of the Korean revolution. To this end the enemy launched "winter punitive operations" that year, massing a large force of the puppet Manchurian army and police in addition to the Japanese imperialist regular army of aggression.

It was at this very time that the well-known story of Japanese scoundrels have suffered mass destruction in Mt. Hungtou" was built.

One day in February 1937, Marshal Kim Il Sung went to a secret camp in Mt. Baekdu for a meeting. Prior to his departure, he instructed in detail the commanding personnel staying in the secret camps in Mt. Hungtou to further strengthen the guard of the secret camps.

Upon his instructions, a unit under the command of Comrade Oh Jung Hup went to the second secret camp in Heihsiatzukou to guard against the enemy and some 20 comrades led by the commander of the fourth company were left in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou to stand by.

Those staying in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, as Marshal Kim Il Sung instructed, hardened the deep snow lying in piles to make temporary "trenches of snow," and cut trees and planted them deep into the thick snow in the spots which offered a poor concealment as they were sparsely wooded. This made them look just like a natural forest.

Then water-tight guard was organized.

At the time Comrade Paek Hak Rim and I, together with other men of the guard unit, escorted Comrade Commander to the meeting place.

Comrade Commander returned from the meeting to the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou on the afternoon of February 14, 1937, the fourth day after his departure.

When the fourth company commander was reporting Marshal Kim Il Sung on the situation during his absence, shots abruptly sounded at the sentry post immediately a guerrilla rushed in and reported Comrade Commander that a large enemy force was coming along the ridge of the mountain.

Our sentries could not spot in time the enemy because of heavy snowstorm and were fighting a hard battle.

Things became tense.

Upon receiving the report, Marshal Kim Il Sung said it was sure that the enemy was coming from Erhtaokang, and ordered us to make prompt preparations for action, and to climb the ridge along which the enemy was coming and take up the southern ridge of Mt. Hungtou.

His forecast proved right. Those who appeared at the sentry post turned out to be an enemy "punitive force" some 500 strong which was coming from Erhtaokang.

At this time our main force was in the direction of the second secret camp and only a few remaining in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou was only some 20 all told including men of the guard unit and orderlies.

Nevertheless, our determination to guard Comrade Commander was firm as never before.

Our comrades took up the designated place and followed the movements of the enemy with a sharp eye. Their faces were beaming with resolve to deal a decisive battle. They examined again and again each handgrenade and bullet in order to see that enemy more swiftly and precisely.

Some comrades buried under the snow their feet which might encumber them in case of emergency.

We should guard Comrade Kim Il Sung, Leader of our revolution and Commander even at the cost of our lives! Let's defend with our lives and the lives of our comrades, the brains and the General Staff of the Korean revolution! Each of us made such a firm resolve.

Indeed, our hearts were full of a conviction that we could break through any difficulties with this ordeals as Marshal Kim Il Sung, national hero and great Leader of the revolution, led him, Korean people in the van of the revolution, and the Korean revolution would be victorious only under his leadership.

The sentries were continuously beating the enemy, moving from place to place. The enemies were drawing near through the snow. They wore white camouflages and had their rifle barrels in white bandages.

Comrade Commander studied every movement of the enemy and read the fighting spirit full of confidence in each face of our comrades. Then he called the company commander to him.

He issued a new order, smiling all over his face. As we looked at Comrade Commander who was perfectly calm and collected, our hearts were filled with a boundless trust in him and confidence in victory.

It was clear that Comrade Commander had already thought out a plan of operations to frustrate the enemy's reckless, desperate attempt and annihilate him.

...Clear the way for the enemy. And order the comrades at the sentry post to withdraw from there. Let them first descend along the ridge of the mountain for a while so as to make the enemy see them and then come down to the gorge by a roundabout way.

The order of Comrade Commander was intended to lure the enemy troops into an unforked path on the steep ridge on which a single mis-step would make the enemy tumble into the deep snow in a twinkle to wipe them out there, and to drive those enemies who would still attack us into the gorge to annihilate them there. When I fathomed his intention, I gained confidence and said to myself: "We can annihilate the enemy! Victory is ours!" I felt a new strength surging in me and even the white camouflage over my shoulders seemed to fly in the wind.

We, however, did not ease our strain at all. Following the movements of the enemy, we hid ourselves in the thick wood of big trees unawares to the enemy. And we spread out in a crescent shape along the path which our sentries would come down and got ourselves fully ready for shooting. Even the sentry troops who had already climbed up the mountain madly fired at our withdrawing sentries.

Even in a snowstorm, we could distinguish the enemy's movements as clearly as we read our own palms.

Like a pack of wolves the enemy troops struggled through the snow to the top of the mountain. They made various gestures there. Some set up hurrahs as if they won the day; others jerked holding their rifles. At last, an enemy officer looked round through his field glass and ordered his unit down the mountain where we lay in ambush. The enemy was going to pursue the sentries who had withdrawn from the mountain just as Comrade Commander had anticipated.

Trapped by the boring ideas of Comrade Commander, the enemy started rushing down the steep ridge.

"You scoundrels, do you know where you are now? Here is General Kim Il Sung, our brilliant Leader, the mere mention of whose name gives you the shivers!... You fools, get wholesale death! We felt our hearts burning with this thought, looking daggers at the enemy.

Eventually we started volleying at the enemy troops.

Our volley was a thunderbolt to the enemy who was intent only on pursuing our sentries who had withdrawn in a snowstorm.

A greater confusion was created in the columns of the enemy who was running down in disorder. In an instant a large number of enemies were mowed down. Most of them at the head of the columns were killed and those following them, driven to fear and despair, were at a loss what to do. The ridge seemed to be strewn with the dead bodies of the enemy.

But the diabolical foes did not readily withdraw. Shouting "Forward!" time and again, they desperately tried to overcome the confusion created on the steep ridge. The battle grew hotter. Disregarding heavy casualties, the enemy launched attacks in waves.

The enemies' heavy and light machine guns madly spat fire from behind them in a desperate attempt to cover their "storming-party." At this moment the fourth company commander was wounded. Comrade Commander who had always taken care of his men with a paternal affection ordered four guerrillas to carry the wounded to the hospital in the rear even under such a critical situation.

Looking at this, we felt a lump in our throat.

(Let's punish the enemy more ruthlessly and defend at all costs General Kim Il Sung, paternal Leader!) We renewed our resolve.

Now our men were reduced to some 15 since five men left our ranks. But our blows at the enemy became heavier and heavier.

A little later the enemies at last came down the precipice of the ridge of the mountain stepping over the corpses. At the foot of the mountain they tried to form in fighting order and to "take" our positions by one charge.

But the geographical features of this place compelled the enemy to come through the narrow gorge road and through the fathom-deep snow to approach our positions. Besides, the enemy, entrapped completely by the sharp tactics of Comrade Commander, was like a mouse in a trap.

At last, they attempted "charges" under cover of machinegun fire only to suffer heavy casualties in each charge. Under fatal blows of the guerrillas, the enemy was seized with greater terror as time went by.

At this moment there came the order of Comrade Commander to stop firing. He gave this order because the enemies impelled the people, who had been dragged out to carry their supplies, toward the forefront as "human shields" in order to have a chance to run away to save their dirty life in face of death. With this in view Comrade Commander ordered his men to stop firing for a while not to hurt the people.

Taking advantage of this chance, the enemy began to beat a hasty retreat.

The battle formation of the enemy fell into greater disorder. The survivals of the enemy stampeded, jostling one another to save their own necks.

Seeing this confusion, Comrade Commander immediately ordered the guerrillas to charge. It was hard to shoot the enemy soldiers among the people, but the guerrillas could plunge bayonets into their hearts confidently and freely.

Our men who were chasing the enemy, their white camouflages flapping in the wind, were as good as lightning. The enemy fell here and there, giving plaintive screams.

Almost all the enemies who had been trapped into the gorge were wiped out after the severe battle and those following them left a hasty retreat.

After dark, Comrade Commander ordered the guerrillas to clear the camps of those enemies who fled and wipe out them, too.

Upon his order, a storming party was sent out. At a place 15 *ri* away the storming party spotted tents pitched in the deep snow, in which the enemies were lying too exhausted to run away further.

The enemy soldiers did not build a fire in fear of our assault and in the tents they were lying covering themselves with even those smocks they had taken from the people who carried supplies for them.

Of the people who had been forcibly mobilized that day, those who were placed in the van of the charge of the enemy were rescued by our guerrillas. But many other people were still suffering from the enemy fire. Outside some tents, these people were walking up and down shivering with cold in the snow, unable to go home because they were watched by the enemy sentries.

The enemies kept these people out of the tents and put them under watch to get these civilians to carry again their supplies lest these people should inform us guerrillas of their whereabouts if they let these people escape in this area where we were operating.

At this sight the eyes of our comrades burned with rage. The storming party divided itself into several groups and approached the tents of the enemy.

(Inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold death on the enemy!...) The men of our storming party fired at the enemy tents where there were no civilians and concentrated fire on them, to help the people escape from the enemy. In the meantime some of the enemy survivals took to flight again.

But even these reckless enemies could not escape their lines.

As soon as Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his men who were out in the directions of the second secret camp at this time, received a report from their patrolmen that they had found footprints of many people on the road leading to the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, they hurried to the scene covering scores of *ri*. On the way they found the fleeing enemies. In co-operation with them, we trapped the enemies into a narrow gorge and wiped them out like a rat in a trap.

We could see how much anxious about the safety of the Headquarters Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his comrades-in-arms were. They were out of breath when they arrived.

We felt a lump in our throat, grasping their hands. When they heard the happy news that Comrade Commander was safe, they closely clasped us in their arms and rubbed their cheeks against ours in tears.

We, all choked with emotion, shouted hurrahs again and again in the snow.

Marshal Comrade Oh Jung Hup and other anti-Japanese guerrillas defended to the last the Headquarters of the revolution when Marshal Kim Il Sung was with a single mind even in those hard days attended with grave dangers and manifold difficulties. They thought only of the safety of the Headquarters where there was Marshal Kim Il Sung, and they were even when they were pursued by the knavish and obstinate "punitive forces" and did not hesitate to dedicate their lives for him.

What enabled us to beat back that day the enemy forces outnumbering us by scores and what enabled Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his comrades-in-arms to cover even at a risk of their lives smash the enemy troops attacking the place where our Headquarters was situated? It was a single fact that they firmly upheld Marshal and loyalty to be faithful to the revolution to the end and to guard Marshal Kim Il Sung, great Leader of our Korean revolution, with their lives upholding his outstanding leadership, and the homeland love for the fatherland and people.

With any machinations, desperate manoeuvres and armed forces could the enemy not block the road ahead of us who were marching, firmly armed with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, rallied step-like around him, upholding his well-advised line and strategic lines.

Taking pride and self-confidence in this, today we renew our resolve to defend with our lives the Central Committee of our Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Great Document Illumining the Way for Final Solution of the Agrarian Question

FOUR years have elapsed since the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," a historic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was published.

The great ideas of the Theses are powerfully inspiring our peasants and the entire working people to attain the brilliant goal of building up the socialist country-side and their correctness and great vitality have been substantiated all the more clearly in actual life.

In the past four years since the publication of the Theses, new big strides have been made on all fronts of socialist rural construction in our country.

Under the leadership of the Party, the ideological revolution has been energetically pushed ahead in the countryside; the political and ideological influences of the working class exerted on the peasantry have been further increased; and, with the formation of the Union of Agricultural Working People, a new form of working people's organisation embracing the co-operative farmers and the workers and office employees in direct service of the rural economy, the work for ideological and cultural education has been strengthened among the agricultural working people and the Chollima workteam movement expanded and developed, with the result that new changes have taken place in the ideology and consciousness of the peasants and in their political and moral traits.

With the promotion of the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical standards of the peasants are being enhanced and, with the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, all children in our country including sons and daughters of the peasants residing in the remote mountainous areas are studying free of charge until they reach the working age.

With the reliable support and assistance of powerful independent heavy industry, the technical revolution in the countryside has been pushed ahead successfully and the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been further fortified.

Nature-remaking work for expanding and consolidating the successes scored in irrigation has been carried on and, in particular, drainage projects have been undertaken in a big way, thereby laying solid foundations for reaping a high and stable harvest at all times, and the tasks for mechanisation have been successfully carried out and thus the number of tractors, lorries and various other farm machines swelled markedly and the level of mechanisation in farm work rose higher. As the supply of varied chemical fertilisers and agricultural chemicals has been increased greatly, chemicalisation has been accelerated and as electrification has been continuously promoted, electricity has reached 98.2 per cent of all the farm villages and 86.1 per cent of all the peasant houses.

Now that the superiority of the new guidance system of agriculture has been displayed better and the sub-workteam management system introduced as a whole, the guidance and management of the rural economy have been put in more proper order.

Consequently, agricultural production has shown a steady growth, knowing no crop failure; and the total grain yield of our country last year jumped up by 116 per cent as compared with 1966.

In the subsequent years following the publication of the Theses, the Party and the Government have carried out huge-scale rural capital construction on a broad sense, including the building of modern dwelling houses for 136,000 families, thrashing grounds, animal sheds, storehouses, etc. and, with the fulfilment of the historic task of completely abolishing agricultural tax in kind, the entire co-op farm members have been freed forever from tax burden with the resultant increase of more than 300 kg. of grain in the annual average per-household share.

The tremendous ideological, theoretical and practical significance at home and abroad of great vitality of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" worked out and set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung lie, above all, in that the Theses gave for the first time a full-round and concrete answer to the urgent problems awaiting solution for the working-class Party in the building of socialism and communism, namely, how to solve the peasant and agricultural questions following the triumph of the socialist system and how to eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

As Marxism-Leninism teaches, the peasant and agricultural questions constitute a basic strategic problem in the revolution and, as the most important component part of socialist and communist construction, are the most difficult and complicated tasks of the working class in the revolutionary struggle for accomplishing its historical mission.

The agrarian question presents itself in different lights at different stages of the development of the revolution. But the principles and ways and means of solving the agrarian question at the stage of socialist construction are a new question that arises in practice after agricultural co-operation is realised, a question which no one has ever expounded or shown a fine practical example for it.

As a matter of fact, even after the socialist system has triumphed in town and country, the peasant and agricultural questions represent one of the key issues determining the destiny of socialist and communist construction.

The question of building up the basic motive power of the revolution by continually maintaining the revolutionary enthusiasm of the peasants heightened through the democratic and socialist revolutions, revolutionising and *working-classising* them and by enhancing the leading role of the working class and constantly strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, the question of building socialism in town and country in an all-round way by ensuring the proportionate development of industry and agriculture, the two main branches of the people's economy and the question of building a complete and firm socialism and making preparations for transition to communism by gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry —all these questions having essential significance in the building of socialism and communism depend primarily upon how to solve the agrarian question under socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung profoundly elucidated the essence and content of the agrarian question under socialism and clarified systematically and exhaustively the basic principles and ways and means for their solution by scientifically analysing and generalising the great achievements and rich experience scored and accumulated by our Party in the solution of the agrarian question and originally developing Marxism-Leninism.

Referring to the three basic principles to be held fast to for the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated as follows:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, the leadership of the working-class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support given by the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, the guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprise, the links between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership should be strengthened, and co-operative ownership should be steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

These three principles are the most correct Marxist-Leninist way of finally solving the agrarian question, reliably leading the peasants to communist society and of achieving the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

As is pointed out in the Theses, the countryside lags behind the towns in the political, cultural and ideological spheres even after the liquidation of the exploiting classes and the completion of socialist transformation. And, due to such backwardness, the distinctions of ownership remain between industry and agriculture, and, accordingly, the class distinction exists between the working class and the peasantry and the rural areas remain backward in the level of economic management, too.

Without eliminating this technical, cultural and ideological backwardness, a legacy of the old society where the towns exploited the rural areas and a fundamental factor of distinctions between town and country, the socialist system of agriculture cannot be consolidated nor can the building of socialism and communism be pushed ahead successfully.

Therefore, in order to finally solve the agrarian question under socialism and eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, the revolution should not be halted after the completion of socialist co-operativisation but be continued for the elimination of the leftover of the exploiting society, the leading role of the working class should be strengthened, and the three revolutions—technical, cultural and ideological—be carried out thoroughly in the countryside on the basis of the rapid development of socialist industry and of the towns.

In the Theses, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativisation." After the completion of agricultural co-operation, we pushed ahead without delay with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions continually and vigorously. As a result, great innovations and changes have been made in the rural areas of our country. This reality gives convincing proof of the correctness of this proposition.

The Theses gave a scientific answer to the content of the revolution to be continued following the triumph of the socialist system in the countryside and set forth the principled ways and means for vigorously pushing ahead with technical and cultural revolutions, while giving precedence to the ideological revolution, and made clear the correlations of the three revolutions.

This is a further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on uninterrupted revolution, in conformity with the new condition of socialist construction.

For the advanced working class, industry and town to guide, assist and support the lagging peasantry, agriculture and countryside is a decisive guarantee for achieving the final solution of the agrarian question under socialism by elevating up to the level of town the countryside that lags behind in five respects—technique, culture, ideology, the relations of ownership and the level of management.

This is a lofty mission of the working class to help in every way the peasantry, its ally, and lead it to communist society. The peasantry can take the path of socialism and then go over to communism only under the leadership and with the assistance of the working class.

If the idea of neglecting the countryside, a capitalist idea, is not discarded and active assistance is not rendered to the countryside under socialism, the distinctions between town and country will grow ever greater.

The working-class Party and state assume responsibility not only for the livelihood of the workers and office employees and the development of ownership by the whole people but also for the livelihood of the peasants and the development of co-operative ownership in the same way. In a formerly backward agrarian country like ours, it is inevitable to get from the rural areas a certain amount of funds for socialist industrialisation for a definite period of time. But once the foundations of socialist industry are laid, the direction should be changed so that industry may come to the aid of agriculture. The working class must not only guide the peasantry politically and ideologically but assist it materially, technically, culturally and financially.

This principled stand and attitude of the working class towards the peasantry clarified in the Theses are the further development of the Marxist-Leninist ideas on the leading role of the working class and the worker-peasant alliance to tie in with the stage of building socialism.

To solve correctly the question of guidance and management of the rural economy and the question of correlations between ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership is an essential demand for overcoming the backwardness of the countryside in the relations of ownership and the level of economic management.

As is clearly indicated in the Theses, the basic direction for improving the guidance and management of socialist rural economy is to steadily bring the method of management of the agricultural co-operative economy closer to the advanced method of management of industrial enterprise, that is, to strengthen technical guidance of production and effect the further planning and systematization of all management activities.

And the basic direction in further developing and steadily perfecting co-operative ownership and correctly solving the problem of correlations between co-operative ownership and ownership by the whole people is to organically link the two types of ownership in such a way as to strengthen the direct ties between industry and agriculture in production and constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people over co-operative ownership.

This is the most correct and original Marxist-Leninist way of smoothly realising gradual transition from co-operative ownership to ownership by the whole people by consolidating and developing the large-scale socialist agricultural co-operative economy being rapidly equipped with modern techniques, displaying its advantages and potentialities to the utmost and overcoming this or that wrong tendency.

In order to correctly carry into actual practice such basic direction and ways for solving the problems of relations of ownership and of guidance and management, appropriate method and system of leadership should be established.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee, a specialised organ of state leadership over agriculture, as a creative measure for radically reorganising the guidance system of agriculture so as to closely link the questions of relations of ownership and management of economy and settle them together and saw to it that the management committee exercised unified control over the material and technical means and technical forces of the state serving the rural economy and directed the co-operative farms by the method of industrial management, thereby successfully solving the problems just mentioned above.

Indeed, the establishment of the new guidance system of agriculture with the county co-operative farm management committee as the basis was the most proper measure to meet the matured requirements of the development of the socialist rural economy and it was a step which creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country and developed them.

As is set forth in the Theses, **"An important question in giving leadership to geographically dispersed objects of work like those in the countryside is to designate an area of a certain size as the unit for unified leadership and, with the unit as a base, to give direct leadership to all the objects of work within that area."**

In our country the county serves as the local Party and administrative unit of guidance directly guiding the farm villages and workers' districts and as the all-embracing unit for the economic and cultural development of the localities and is the base for linking up towns and the countryside in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

On the basis of the farsighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party reorganised administrative districts throughout the country during the Fatherland Liberation War, and, proceeding from the concrete reality of our country, clearly defined the position and role of the county as the regional unit and the base in socialist rural construction and steadily improved and strengthened the work of the county so that the county could have caderes, guiding organs, material, technical and cultural means which make it possible for the county to give unified and comprehensive guidance in all work of the unit concerned.

On the basis of the practical experience being embodied brilliantly in our country, the Theses newly set forth the theory of establishing the regional unit and the base in socialist rural construction thereby further developing the theory of building socialism and communism.

All these great ideas and profound and clear theoretical propositions developed in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" of Comrade Kim Il Sung have made a historic contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and further developing the practical experience of the international communist movement.

It is not fortuitous that today numerous revolutionaries and revolutionary people of the world who are fighting for national independence and socialism call the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" of Comrade Kim Il Sung a document and a textbook which offer a scientific solution of the problems of fundamental significance in the building of socialism and communism.

The Theses are, indeed, a great Marxist-Leninist document which gave for the first time in history a perfect and systematic answer to all problems for finally solving the agrarian question under socialism. And they together with those ideological and practical propositions of Comrade Kim Il Sung which furnished a new elucidation of the class content of socialist and communist construction and put forward the measures for obliterating all the class distinctions by revolutionizing all the members of society and remoulding the whole society on the pattern of the working class, are a programmatic guide to action and a beacon which brightly illumine the correct path to communist society, the ideal of mankind.

Such a great Marxist-Leninist programme of our Party for rural construction could be mapped out and put forward only by the outstanding and great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has for over 40 years fought, devoting his all solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea with an unshakable faith in Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the working class, an indomitable will and an extraordinary revolutionary sweep and has accumulated rich experiences in the arduous revolutionary struggle against imperialism and the class enemies and against anti-Marxist-Leninist ideas of all hues.

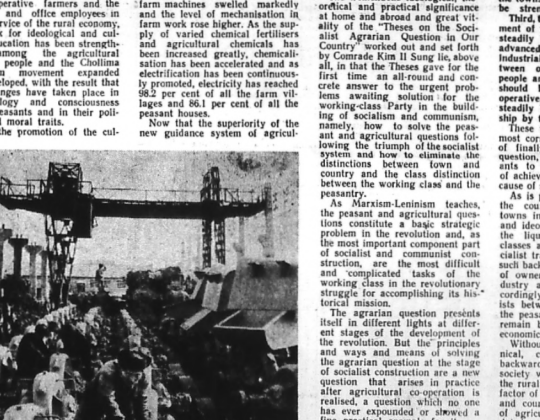
The Theses are the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* and thorough revolutionary mass line of Comrade Kim Il Sung which have been consistently adhered to from the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in resolving the agrarian question, too, as in guiding all other revolutionary struggle and construction work, has firmly adhered to the principle of resolving everything independently, in conformity with the specific conditions of the reality in our country and, mainly by our own efforts, consistently based on a firm, independent stand in the whole course including the time when he carried out the agrarian revolution in the guerrilla bases and elucidated the revolutionary principle for the solution of the land problem in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the time when we carried out land reform after the liberation, the years when we realized agricultural co-operation, and the time of building a socialist countryside. And Comrade Kim Il Sung always believes in masses of people and carries out all the revolutionary tasks relying on them, always concerns himself about how to make the people live better, and has steadfastly implemented a thoroughgoing revolutionary mass line to lead all the working people including the peasantry to communist society.

In the Theses are also clearly reflected Comrade Kim Il Sung's boundless loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the working class, thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit to carry the revolutionary cause to completion, scientific foresight of and keen insight into the development of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always considers all the questions of the revolution and construction including the agrarian question from the viewpoint of the interests of the Korean revolution and the international revolution and from the revolutionary stand to carry out the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end and has continuously advanced the revolution to new heights with a consistent, indomitable will, holding fast to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism. And in mapping out all the lines and policies he always foresaw in a scientific way not only the present and near future but also the perspective of the development of the country in the distant future and indicated to the masses of people the correct direction and target of struggle to steadily advance towards the attainment of the final goal of building communism.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" our people once again feel deeply the sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and consider it as the greatest glory and happiness to have the outstanding and great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader and make a revolutionary resolve to march more vigorously along the bright road indicated by their Leader in his Theses, overflowing with an infinite loyalty to the Leader and a great pride in taking part in the revolution.



Water-lifting machines to be sent to different rural areas

Members of the Namchang Co-operative Farm in Kusong city carpeting the field with humus soil to make an innovation in this year's farming, upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Revolutionisation and Working-Classisation of Whole Society

In the historic Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme Peoples Assembly in December last year, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, elucidated on the basis of the idea of *Juche* a series of important questions of principle to be held fast to in our revolution and construction. Comrade Kim Il Sung also indicated the correct way to solve the problem on the revolutionisation and *working-classisation* of all members of society who directly undertake and carry out revolution and construction.

In the Ten-Point Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage vigorous struggle to **revolutionise and *working-classise* all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class.**"

After the triumph of the socialist system, the working class should first of all strengthen the functions of the proletarian dictatorship for crushing the hostile elements worming in from without to undermine the revolutionary gains and disorganise the revolutionary base and for suppressing the resistance of the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes.

At the same time, the ideological and cultural revolutions should be pushed ahead energetically to revolutionise and *working-classise* all members of society.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the revolutionisation and *working-classisation* of all members of society is a new, great idea which has clarified the basic direction for the forward movement toward communism, a historic mission of the proletarian dictatorship to be performed after the establishment of the socialist system by the working class holding power in its hands. And this constitutes our powerful weapon in revolution and construction.

The great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the revolutionisation and *working-classisation* of the whole society clearly indicates the whole course of socialist and communist construction, and particularly, the class essence running through it and more clearly shows the necessity of continually strengthening the leading role of the working class in the whole period of socialist and communist construction.

Besides, this idea indicates the directions for the transformation of all fields, such as social and economic relations, class relations and the ideology of man in socialist and communist construction, and clarifies the ways and means for the final abolition of classes.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionising all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class.

"In order to build socialism and communism, the productive forces should be developed to obliterate distinctions between the working conditions of the working class and the peasantry and between the forms of ownership of the means of production and the disparity between all members of society in the ideological, moral, cultural and technical standards should likewise be eliminated step by step."

For the building of socialism and communism, it is necessary to take one of the most fateful fortress but also the ideological fortress.

By the capture of the ideological fortress, we mean educating, remoulding and revolutionising the working people so as to bring them to arm firmly with the idea of communism and possess communist morality and culture. Revolutionisation, therefore, constitutes the foundation in *working-classising* all members of society.

This also implies that the ideological revolution should be intensified among all the living people including the workers, peasants and intellectuals freed from exploitation and oppression so as to root up all the survivals

(Continued on Page 6)

If U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Attack Us, We will Wipe Them Out at a Stroke

A Visit to K.P.A. Unit to Which Comrade Choi Song Hyon Belongs

Following the capture by the Navy of the Korean People's Army of the U.S. imperialist armed espionage ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters of our side recently, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi clique are raising a frantic war racket. In view of this situation, the Korean People's Armymen, maintaining full combat readiness, are closely watching every movement of the enemies.

A little while ago, I visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Choi Song Hyon belongs and met the soldiers standing guard over the defence line.

Taking to heart the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet given in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army the armymen there were afire with the fighting spirit to become soldiers, each a match for a hundred foes.

The slogans "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Let us cut the last windpipe of the Yankee aggressors!" were to be seen in the barracks and in many other places.

Armymen there expressed towering indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, instead of making a humble apology for their criminal acts, are perpetrating every day acts of provocation against us along the Military Demarcation Line, brazen-facedly threatening that they would take any "retaliatory measures."

Soldier Pak Chun Hyok said to me:

"The Yankees should bear in mind that we are the soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, who won victory over Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignite a reckless war of aggression again, we will wipe them out at one blow."

They were very proud of the fact that the Korean People's Army is the direct continuer of the revolutionary traditions established in the years of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The boundless loyalty of the armymen to the Leader and their burning hatred against the enemy were reflected well in their endeavours to enhance fighting capacity.

All servicemen have grown into sharpshooters and obtained good records in ball firing every time.

Saying that "the motto of our army is to become an army, each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes," officer Choi In Sop took us to the training ground.

There I saw a training of the servicemen for capturing a hill, in a situation bearing a striking resemblance to actual warfare.

No sooner had we got to the training ground than the armymen started march at the order to occupy by "X" hour a nameless hill 20 kilometres ahead.

Armymen dashing ahead during a heavy blizzard reminded me of the famous "arduous march" of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who, fighting one battle after another and braving blinding snowstorms, crossed high and steep peaks of Mt. Baekdu and of the heroic struggle of the brave Korean People's Armymen who mowed down the enemy during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Saying that as Comrade Premier pointed out "All the recent developments show that a war may be unleashed again at any moment in our country by U.S. imperialism," officer Choi Chang Bu noted:

"The present situation caused by the provocative machinations of the enemy bears a close resemblance to the tense situation on the eve of the war provoked by the enemies in 1950."

At that time, too, the enemies, giving no ear to our repeated warnings, committed acts of armed provocation every day all along the 38th Parallel and finally launched an all-out armed invasion.

As in the past, our people and People's Army, he remarked, are prepared to return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, an all-out war for an all-out war.

He was one of the competent officers in the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War, he marched as far as Taegu and Pohang in South Korea, covering several thousand ri, took part in many offensive and defensive battles including the defensive battle on Height 1211 and mercilessly smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Columns of armymen continually advanced ahead, nimbly dealing with difficult combat situations in succession.

Each time new combat situation was created in the training, soldiers commanded squads by turns and squad leaders, platoons. But the commanders skillfully coped with new situations and organised battles well. And the rate of hits was very high.

Pfc. Kim Sang Jik who shot down three targets at a stroke said:

"To kill a Yankee at a shot—this is our goal."

There was no exaggeration in his words, because all the servicemen I met were competent commanders capable of undertaking the duties of the next higher rank and were crack shots.

At last, a fierce battle was waged on the nameless hill, their destination.

When the combatants reached the mid-slope of the hill, unexpected heavy machinegun muzzles of the "enemy" appeared all of a sudden on both sides and harassed their advance.

The "enemies" quartered in the circular defensive position concentrated fire on the forefront.

It was just at that moment that shouts of our combatants pushing over in a charge broke out from behind the hill.

Though there was some time left until the scheduled hour, the hill already fell into the hands of our army.

Shouts of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" came from the hill where the national flag of the Republic was flying.

Someone took the lead in singing the hymn of praise to the Leader and all the triumphant soldiers sang together in chorus.

"There are many beautiful songs in this country,

We sing the song of the Leader proudly...

This song gives death to the enemy

And reverberates over the triumphant land of the fatherland..."

* * *

"Don't worry about the defence line. It is impregnable, if the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare to unleash another war, we will wipe them out at a stroke, liberate South Korea and certainly accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland."

This was the militant remarks from the armymen standing guard over the defence line to the people in the rear.

Kim Jae Ok

Fighters of the People's Army conducting field firing

(Continued from Page 5)

of the outmoded bourgeois ideology in their minds and arm the working people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to fight devotedly for the interests of the collective and the whole society and for the fatherland and the people, going through fire and water. And this signifies that the cultural revolution should be carried out simultaneously so as to enable them to attain high cultural and technical levels.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, various outmoded ideological survivals including bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas still remain in the minds of the working people and exert influence upon them. Therefore, we should carry out the ideological revolution to free the working people completely from the influence of various outmoded ideas, thus bringing them up into the true communist revolutionary fighters. This is one of the fundamental problems in building socialism and communism.

What is the important problem in the ideological revolution of our country, then?

In this regard Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The most important thing in revolutionising and *working-classizing* all members of society through the ideological revolution is to arm the working people firmly with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party among them."

For the Korean Communists and people there can be no other guiding idea than the great revolutionary idea, idea of *Juche*, of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has creatively applied the truth of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea and developed it. For the successful fulfilment of the Korean revolution it is essential to uphold and carry through all the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, that are entirely based on this idea and embody it.

We, therefore, should strive thoroughly to explain and bring the Party lines and policies home to the working people to make it possible for them to clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of those lines and policies and thus defend and carry through the Party lines and policies to the last.

Only when the working people are armed thoroughly with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, can they strive in the revolutionary spirit to realise the Party policies and fight vigorously against all unsound, counter-revolutionary ideological elements running counter to the ideas of the Party. This constitutes part of the ideological revolution and part of the course of accelerating their revolutionisation and *working-classization*. Only when the working people clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of the Party lines and policies, as Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in the Ten-Point Political Programme, can they fight vehemently against all unsound, counter-revolutionary ideological elements such as revisionism, Left opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factional-parochialism and dogmatism and think and act according to the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea, at any place and at any time and confidently advance with all consistency along the path indicated by the Party and the Leader, without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress.

Another important thing in revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the working people is to educate people in the glorious revolutionary traditions which took shape in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the 1930's led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. In this regard Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionising people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists."

The aim of intensifying the education in the revolutionary traditions among the working people is to make them clearly understand the roots of our Party and model after the lofty revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary forerunners, so that they may be boundlessly faithful to the revolution and the Leader as the anti-Japanese guerrillas and fight to the end in any adversity for the victory of the cause of revolution displaying an indomitable fighting spirit as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

To root out individual egoism left over by the exploiting classes also presents itself as one of the most important problems in revolutionizing the people. We should raise the class awakening of the working people to lead them to fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy. And we should strive tirelessly to cultivate among the working people the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and the collective above personal interests and helping and pulling each other along, and the lofty revolutionary spirit of valuing political life, and should educate all people to acquire the communist tone of life to live and work in a revolutionary way.

The struggle for overcoming outdated ideological survivals and for arming themselves with the communist ideas is an internal affair of the working people who are advancing hand in hand to realise the common ideal. And this is a task raised for educating and remoulding all the working people and leading them to communist society, the final goal of our revolution. Therefore,

(Continued on Page 7)

Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen

Preparing Themselves for Each to Be a Match for a Hundred Foes

The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of the enterprise where Comrade Kang Hyo Hui works have risen as one in a struggle to carry through the line set forth by the Party of arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress, upholding the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

They are further intensifying the combat and political training while making innovations in production so that they may continue production and fight well in emergency, bearing deep in mind the teachings of their Leader: "All the officers and men of the People's Army, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should further heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive machinations and possible war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and firmly guard their posts in a mobilized posture at all times. In all domains and at all units the military might of the country should be further strengthened and full combat preparations be made so that the aggressors can be crushed at one stroke if they recklessly pounce upon us."

When I visited their training ground they were absorbed in the combat training.

At the training ground were seen militant slogans "Let's defend the Party Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Il Sung with our lives!" and "Let's further strengthen the defence system of the whole people with the People's Army as its core by carrying through the military line of the Party!" The training ground was alive with the revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit of the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen who had come out after their work shift.

The militiamen prepared themselves for the shooting and dashed forward smartly shooting down the "enemy" with a feeling of sending bullets of revenge into the hearts of the enemy—U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique—, and mowed down the "enemy," promptly moving from position to position according to the suddenly changing battle situations.

The bugle sounded the charge. All the militiamen, tightly gripping their rifles with frosty bayonets fixed, charged at the "enemy" shouting hurrahs at the top of their voice, and plunged their bayonets of revenge into the hearts of the on-coming "enemy."

They crushed the "enemy" at one stroke, overcame obstacles without let-up, destroyed the pillbox of the "enemy," occupied a hill at a breath, and filled the flag of victory over it.

All these took place in a trice.

The bugle sounded rest. They studied the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" and shared the fighting experiences with each other.

Comrade Lim Sang Hyok, who marched to the area of the Rakdong River during the Fatherland Liberation War, wiping out many Yankees, said: The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are making a frenzied war racket in connection with the incident of the capture of the "USS Pueblo." If the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare to start another war they will get nothing but corpses and death from it.

Upholding the teachings of the Leader: "The work of defending the country is the work of the whole Party, the whole state and the entire people. Together with the People's Army, the entire people, all the organs and enterprises, and all the regions of the country must direct their efforts to the strengthening of the defence capability of the country. All the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should arm themselves, learn military affairs with sincerity and assiduously study war experience," these Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen are now fully preparing themselves to smash the enemy under any conditions, further intensifying the military study and the study of the Party policy and revolutionary traditions, equipping themselves with the experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War.

At last, a march for a new battle began.

The faces of the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen who were marching in fine array, singing in a loud voice, were full of a firm determination to return retaliation for the "retaliation," all-out war for all-out war, in a body with the People's Army, in response to the call of the Leader, if the U.S. imperialists recklessly attack us despite our warnings.

Jo Son Won

LEFT: Immensely inspired by the speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet in honour of the 20th birthday of the Korean People's Army, servicemen of the unit to which Comrade Soh Byong Jun belongs, are intensifying combat training to be a match for a hundred foes each.

BELOW: Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of the factory where Comrade An Byong Pil works are strengthening fighting capacity so as to annihilate at a stroke the U.S. imperialist aggressors—the sworn enemy of our people—should they attack us recklessly.

(Continued from Page 6)

unlike squashing the hostile elements, the solution of this problem lies in remoulding the ideas of the people by means of persuasion and education and further strengthening their solidarity to achieve the political and ideological unity of the entire people.

Under socialism, the working class, peasants and working intellectuals are the class comrades-in-arms fighting together for a common cause. Therefore, there can be no fundamental contradictions of interests among them. We should not ignore the differences among the classes and social strata under socialism and yet, they should not be exaggerated too much. If we distrust other toiling people blindly or reject them, forgetting that the alliance among the working people constitutes the basis of social relations, this would bring about grave consequences of divorcing broad sections of allies from under the leadership of the working class and of undermining the political foundations of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our Party strictly guards against both Right and Left deviations in this respect.

To educate, remould and revolutionise people are very difficult work attended with deep-going changes in the spheres of ideology and consciousness.

Outmoded ideology and outdated conventions are very conservative. They do not disappear of themselves even if the material conditions of social life change and they remain for a long time in the minds of people. Therefore, only through a protracted, persevering and energetic ideological struggle and ideological education, can we eliminate outdated ideological survivals rooted deep for a long time and remould all the working people into men of a new, communist type who are thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

Only by educating, remoulding and revolutionising the masses of people, can we consolidate the achievements of the revolution already attained and vigorously push ahead with the building of socialism and communism. Especially under the conditions in which imperialism still remains on the globe and its subversive and disruptive activities and ideological offensives are being carried on incessantly, the revolutionary forces can be strengthened politically and ideologically only through the revolutionisation of the masses of people.

Besides, only by revolutionising the masses of people constantly can we bring into full play the essential superiority of the socialist system and eradicate the differences among the classes and social strata in the spheres of ideology and consciousness, raise their revolutionary consciousness and *working-classise* them.

Here importance should be attached to education in socialist patriotism, because one of the important contents of education in socialist patriotism is to bring home to the masses of people the advantages of the socialist system.

Only when the working people clearly understand the quintessence and superiority of the socialist system, their revolutionary consciousness will be further enhanced and they can fight actively to defend and develop this system and endeavour positively for the prosperity and development of their fatherland and the happiness of the people. Then all the working people will value and love all the achievements they have scored, know that all these achievements are for their own good and will take an attitude befitting masters towards the economy and life of the country and their revolutionary spirit will be further raised in carrying out revolutionary tasks in an efficient, responsible way.

Parallel with the ideological revolution, the cultural revolution also posts itself as an essential one. Without carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical levels of the working people cannot be enhanced, nor can revolution and construction be carried out successfully, nor the ideological revolution be stepped up actively. We must see to it that the working people raise their level of general knowledge and all people master more than one technical skill. And we must bring up a large contingent of steadfast working-class intellectuals capable of proficiently solving all problems arising in our revolution and construction.

In the revolutionisation and *working-classisation* of the whole society, the basic problem is, in the long run, to make the working class a more revolutionary, advanced and cultured class by enhancing its ideology, organization and culture and perform its historical mission of transforming the whole society and educating and remoulding all the other working people. To this end, the working class must occupy an important guarantee of victory for our revolution by revolutionising and *working-classising* the peasants, its most reliable ally. It is needless to say that in the *working-classisation* of the whole society importance be attached to revolutionisation of the intellectuals.

Today we are confronted with the important task of further revolutionising and *working-classising* all members of society. We cannot neglect even for a moment the work of revolutionising and *working-classising* all members of society because we are charged with the heavy duty to further accelerate socialist construction under the conditions in which our country is divided into the North and South, drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ringleader of world reaction, from our territory, accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland and make a contribution to the cause of world revolution.

Pak Hung Byong

Educational Aid Funds and Stipends Remitted Again for Sons and Daughters of Compatriots in Japan

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the D.P.R.K. and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always shows warm care and all parental solicitude for the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, again entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send educational aid funds and stipends to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan for the democratic, national education of sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan.

At the proposal of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society remitted recently 305,025,000 *yen* in Japanese currency to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan. It was the 27th remittance.

Such large amount of educational aid funds and stipends is expression of love of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, higher than the mountain and deeper than the ocean, and his great solicitude for the sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan.

Thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the Korean compatriots in Japan are leading a worthy life in a far away alien land, with the pride of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and giving democratic, national education to their sons and daughters.

The Korean compatriots in Japan who regard it as their unbounded glory and happiness and the great pride of the nation to have as their leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working-class movement, who always leads our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, hewing the path ahead of the arduous Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, have received a total of more than 6,023,426,000 *yen* in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and stipends on 27 occasions thanks to the constant, warm solicitude of the Party, Government and the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

The 263rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on February 19 in Panmunjom at the request of our side.

At the meeting our side sternly protested to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and called them to account for continuously and maliciously perpetrating rash military provocations these days against our side on the ground, in the sea and in the air while frantically stepping up the racket to start a new war since the incident of the seizure of the armed espionage ship "Pueblo," despite the repeated protests and warnings by our side.

At the meeting Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, protested to and denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors, pointing out that they illegally brought into the Demilitarized Zone 88.9 mm anti-tank rocket launchers on February 14 and committed the hostile act of firing a total of more than 2,500 bullets into the Demilitarized Zone against our side between February 14 and 18 on more than 30 occasions with various automatic weapons.

At around 02:00 on February 16 and at around 02:20 on February 19, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated armed attacks on posts of our side by mobilizing armed personnel.

But these villainous gangs of murderers were wiped out each time under the resolute retaliatory blow of sentinels of our People's Army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed provocative acts of sending armed boats again to sail up to the vicinity of Sunwi Island in the West Sea south of Ongjin between around 20:00 and around 21:00 on February 16 and infiltrated a formation of military aircraft into the air above Panmun, Mt. Hwajang and Kuksa-bong, the areas of our side, at around 13:15 on February 18 to commit hostile acts.

Citing concrete facts to expose the afore-mentioned provocations of the enemy side, Major General Pak Jung Guk stressed that all facts glaringly proved that the U.S. imperialist aggressors were becoming more frenzied in their attempt to wreck the armistice and unleash a new war of aggression in Korea and strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors discontinue their fanatic war racket at once and sternly punish in accordance with the requirement of the armistice agreement the prime movers who organized and commanded the criminal acts and all other criminals involved in them.

Driven into a corner, senior member of the enemy side Smith foolishly tried to conceal the whole picture of the criminal acts of his side, despite his admission of the intrusion of the military aircraft into the air of our side. On the other hand, he slandered our side with a whopping lie about "raid from the North."

Denouncing the shameless ruse of the enemy, Major General Pak Jung Guk declared that the so-called "raid" over which the enemy was raising a hue and cry was the patriotic revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people themselves who had risen up against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and it had nothing to do with the armistice agreement. He stressed that even though the U.S. imperialist aggressors invented such fabrication even at Panmunjom, they would not be able to cover up the stark fact or bar the patriotic revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

Then Major General Pak Jung Guk exposed and denounced the systematic manoeuvres to which the U.S. imperialists have resorted in recent years for igniting another war of aggression in Korea; wrecking and trampling underfoot the armistice agreement.

What Beach was after in his trip to South Korea was to put spurs to the U.S. imperialists moves for another war in Korea.

The American imperialists, however, must realise clearly that their war clamours are but a stupid attempt that only hastens their own ruin.

Our people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacious Leader of the 40 million Korean people and ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, are fully ready to repel any surprise invasion by the U.S. imperialists, inflicting annihilating blows upon them.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors obsessed by war hysteria dare to kindle the flames of an aggressive war indiscreetly against the northern half of the Republic, they will be dealt a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow by our people united rock-firm around the Party and the Leader.

Pak Nae Hak

At 263rd MAC Meeting

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Must Stop War Machinations in Korea and Quit S. Korea at Once

Reckless Military Provocations of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Strongly Protested against and Denounced

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have sharply increased since Johnson, boss of the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs, turned up in South Korea and fanned the provocation of a new war in October 1966.

Particularly, since the incident of the seizure of their armed spy ship "Pueblo," the U.S. imperialists have been raising a frantic war racket against the northern half of the Republic, massing the aggressive armed forces in a big way in South Korea and off our eastern and western coasts.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, in the period from January 3 to February 19, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired a total of over 9,200 shells and bullets into the area of our side from heavy and automatic weapons on 93 occasions and mounted armed attacks on posts of our side on three occasions. In this period they also infiltrated military aircraft into the territorial air of our side on two occasions and dispatched armed boats to the western shore of our side in a provocative way. Major General Member of our side exposed, citing concrete facts, that the U.S. war-maniacs are openly speeding up war preparations, illegally introducing two squadrons of jet fighters into South Korea from Okinawa of Japan and plotting to bring illegally into South Korea military equipment equivalent to 100 million dollars.

It is by no means fortuitous that the military provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors became all the more intensified synchronising with the fact that Vance, special envoy of U.S. President Johnson, crept into South Korea and hatched a plot for the active stepping up of new war preparations, Major General Pak Jung Guk noted. He strongly denounced this.

Saying that all the facts clearly show to what a dangerous extent the machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to wreck the Korean armistice and start a new war of aggression in Korea have gone, Major General Pak Jung Guk stressed: It entirely depends upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors whether or not a new war breaks out in Korea.

Though the U.S. imperialist aggressors are resorting to threat and blackmail, mobilizing large numbers of armed forces and indiscreetly raving like a madman about what they call "retaliation" and the like, the Korean people will not be frightened by this, Major General Pak Jung Guk said, and emphasized: Should they unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, our army and the heroic Korean People's Army will deal a determined, resolute counter-blow to them.

Declaring that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to cling to the reckless play with fire, not discontinuing the frantic war provocation manoeuvres, they will be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom, Major General Pak Jung Guk strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists stop the rash war provocation manoeuvres and pull out of South Korea forthwith taking the lethal weapons with them.

K.P.A. Men Wipe Out Several U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Soldiers Who Raided Our Post in Demilitarized Zone

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army infiltrated several Yankee aggressor troops into the Demilitarized Zone of our side and perpetrated a premeditated raid on a post of our side south of Sonji-ri in the western sector of the front at around 02:20 on February 19.

Sentinels of our People's Army who were on guard duty on the front returned a powerful fire instantly to the armed attack of the enemy, repelling and wiping out the hateful Yankee intruders at one stroke.

U.S. imperialist aggressors, don't run riot.

The heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army, their invincible revolutionary armed forces, who are fully prepared to return retaliation for the "retaliation" of the U.S. imperialists, a total war for a total war, will never tolerate any provocative machination of the enemy but deal a more powerful and annihilating blow to the enemy each time.

Insidious Plots of Beach in S. Korea

Beach, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive ground forces in the Pacific, was reported to have flown into South Korea on February 21.

In Seoul he met the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea and the Yankee ambassador, field agents of U.S. imperialism, and then had a number of clandestine talks with the South Korean puppets on military affairs including the "military aid" to South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

While in South Korea he was said to have made a tour of the area along the Military Demarcation Line and brewed a series of plots with brass-hats of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the puppet army on the spot.

All these facts bespeak that the visit of Beach to South Korea is directly linked with the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvrings for the provocation of a new war have now reached an extremely frantic stage with the incident of the U.S. imperialist espionage ship "Pueblo" as an occasion.

As the grave crimes of the U.S. imperialists committed against our country and their criminal intrigues in Korea have been revealed to the whole world in all nakedness through the confessions of the captain and other crewmen of this piratic ship, along with a series of material evidences produced, the U.S. imperialists are finding themselves at their wits' end, being isolated all the more from the world's people. The U.S. imperialists are now foolishly contemplating to seek a way out by means of a new war provocation and clinging tighter to the policy of reckless military adventure.

The dispatch of Beach to South Korea by the U.S. imperialists to weave a series of plots with their field agents and the Park Jung Hi puppet clique is a direct extension of such policy of new war provocation they are frantically stepping up in Korea.

Just the day before the arrival of Beach in South Korea, closed-door confabs were held in Seoul between the field agents of the U.S. imperialists and their minions to reinforce the armament of the puppet army and bring in new weapons and military equipment.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13614